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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,557	01/16/2004	Edward Eytchison	SONY-24100	8128
Jonathan O. Owens 7590 HAVERSTOCK & OWENS LLP 162 North Wolfe Road Sunnyvale, CA 94086			EXAMINER MOUZON, LAJUANIA N	
			ART UNIT 2153	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 04/04/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/759,557

**Applicant(s)**

EYITCHISON, EDWARD

**Examiner**

La Juania N. Mouzon

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/11/2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/309)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's Amendment filed 3/11/2008.

Claims 1-44 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. Claims 1-18, 20-27, 29-36, 38-43, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheng (US PGPub 2002/0078161) in view of Cheshire (US PGPub 2005/0044355).

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5. In regards to claim 1 Cheng discloses, a method of bridging communications between a universal plug and play type device (**Fig. 1 #120**) and a rendezvous type device (**Fig. 1 #150-180**) (**¶0018 line(s) 1-5**) comprising:

- a. receiving a communication from the universal plug and play type device for the rendezvous type device (**¶0022 line(s) 1-4**);
- b. converting the communication into the rendezvous type protocol thereby forming a converted communication (**¶0022 line(s) 6-8**); and
- c. transmitting the converted communication to the rendezvous type device (**¶0022 line(s) 8-12**).

6. Cheng do not teach wherein the rendezvous type protocol utilizes Internet Protocol.

7. In the same field of endeavor Cheshire's teach rendezvous devices (**fig. 1 #102-110**) on a network (**fig. 1 #100**) using the Internet Protocol (**¶0025-0027**).

8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have rendezvous devices in an IP network taught by Cheshire for communicating with UPnP devices through a bridge as shown in Cheng, since the operation of the bridge is in no way dependent upon the type of network that the devices reside on, the combination with an IP network to achieve the predictable results of being able to communicate from UPnP devices to non-UPnP devices.

9. In regards to claims 2, 7, 12, 21, and 30 Cheng discloses, wherein the universal plug and play type device is coupled within a network of universal plug and play type devices (**Fig. 1 #100 and ¶0020 line(s) 12-19**).
10. In regards to claims 3, 8, 13, 22, and 31 Cheng discloses, wherein the rendezvous type device is coupled within a network of rendezvous type devices (**Fig. 1 #100 and ¶0020 line(s) 12-19**).
11. In regards to claims 4, 9, 14, and 39 Cheng discloses, wherein converting the communication is performed by a conversion circuit (**Fig. 2 #220 and ¶0022**).
12. In regards to claims 5, 10, 15, 33, and 40 Cheng discloses, wherein the conversion circuit is programmed by the universal plug and play type device or the rendezvous type device (**¶0040-¶0042**).
13. In regards to claim 6 Cheng discloses, a method of bridging communications between a rendezvous type device (**Fig. 1 #150-180**) and a universal plug and play type device (**Fig. 1 #120**) (**¶0018 line(s) 1-5**) comprising:
- d. a. receiving a communication from the rendezvous type device for the universal plug and play type device (**¶0022 line(s) 1-4**);
  - e. b. converting the communication into the universal plug and play type protocol thereby forming a converted communication (**¶0022 line(s) 6-8**); and

- f. c. transmitting the converted communication to the universal plug and play type device (**¶0022 line(s) 8-12**).

14. Cheng do not teach wherein the rendezvous type protocol utilizes Internet Protocol.

15. In the same field of endeavor Cheshire's teach rendezvous devices (**fig. 1 #102-110**) on a network (**fig. 1 #100**) using the Internet Protocol (**¶0025-0027**).

16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have rendezvous devices in an IP network taught by Cheshire for communicating with UPnP devices through a bridge as shown in Cheng, since the operation of the bridge is in no way dependent upon the type of network that the devices reside on, the combination with an IP network to achieve the predictable results of being able to communicate from UPnP devices to non-UPnP devices.

17. In regards to claim 11 Cheng discloses, a converter (**Fig 1 #200**) configured to couple between a universal plug and play type device (**Fig. 1 #120**) and a rendezvous type device (**Fig. 1 #150-180**) to convert communications between the universal plug and play type device and the rendezvous type device into proper formats (**¶0020 line(s) 12-19**), comprising:

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- g. a. a universal plug and play type interface circuit configured to couple to a universal plug and play type device operating under a universal plug and play type protocol (**Fig. 2 #210 and ¶0022 line(s) 1-6**);
  - h. b. a rendezvous type interface circuit configured to couple to a rendezvous type device operating under a rendezvous type protocol (**Fig. 2 #250<sub>a-d</sub> and ¶0021**); and
  - i. c. a conversion circuit coupled between the universal plug and play type interface circuit and the rendezvous type interface circuit (**Fig. 1 #200 and Fig. 2**), wherein the conversion circuit converts communications directed from the universal plug and play type device to the rendezvous type device into the rendezvous type protocol, and further wherein the conversion circuit converts communications directed from the rendezvous type device to the universal plug and play type device into the universal plug and play type protocol (**¶0022**).
18. Cheng do not teach wherein the rendezvous type protocol utilizes Internet Protocol.
19. In the same field of endeavor Cheshire's teach rendezvous devices (**fig. 1 #102-110**) on a network (**fig. 1 #100**) using the Internet Protocol (**¶0025-0027**).
20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have rendezvous devices in an IP network taught by Cheshire for communicating with UPnP devices

through a bridge as shown in Cheng, since the operation of the bridge is in no way dependent upon the type of network that the devices reside on, the combination with an IP network to achieve the predictable results of being able to communicate from UPnP devices to non-UPnP devices.

21. In regards to claims 16, 25, and 34 Cheng discloses, wherein the converter is a stand-alone device (**Fig. 1 #200**).

22. In regards to claims 17, 26, 35, and 42 Cheng discloses, wherein the converter is implemented within the universal plug and play type device or the rendezvous type device (**¶0090**).

23. In regards to claims 18, 27, 36, and 43 Cheng discloses, wherein the universal plug and play type interface circuit comprises a universal plug and play type proxy (**Fig. 5 #220 and ¶0031**) which maintains a table of entries, each entry corresponding to a rendezvous type device (**Fig 5. #504 and ¶0035**).

24. In regards to claim 20 Cheng discloses, a converter (**Fig 1 #200**) configured for coupling between a universal plug and play type device (**Fig. 1 #120**) and a rendezvous type device (**Fig. 1 #150-180**) to convert communications between the universal plug and play type device and the rendezvous type device into proper formats (**¶0020 line(s) 12-19**), comprising:



- j. a. means for interfacing to a universal plug and play type device configured for coupling to the universal plug and play type device operating under a universal plug and play type protocol (**Fig. 2 #210 and ¶0022 line(s) 1-6**);
  - k. b. means for interfacing to a rendezvous type device configured for coupling to the rendezvous type device operating under a rendezvous type protocol (**Fig. 2 #250<sub>a-d</sub> and ¶0021**); and
  - l. c. means for converting coupled between the means for interfacing to a universal plug and play type device and the means for interfacing to a rendezvous type device (**Fig. 1 #200 and Fig. 2**) wherein the means for converting converts communications directed from the universal plug and play type device to the rendezvous type device into the rendezvous type protocol, and further wherein the means for converting converts communications directed from the rendezvous type device to the universal plug and play type device into the universal plug and play type protocol (**¶0022**).
25. Cheng do not teach wherein the rendezvous type protocol utilizes Internet Protocol.
26. In the same field of endeavor Cheshire's teach rendezvous devices (**fig. 1 #102-110**) on a network (**fig. 1 #100**) using the Internet Protocol (**¶0025-0027**).

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27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have rendezvous devices in an IP network taught by Cheshire for communicating with UPnP devices through a bridge as shown in Cheng, since the operation of the bridge is in no way dependent upon the type of network that the devices reside on, the combination with an IP network to achieve the predictable results of being able to communicate from UPnP devices to non-UPnP devices.

28. In regards to claim 23 Cheng discloses, wherein a conversion program used by the means for converting is stored within the means for converting (**¶0022**).

29. In regards to claim 24 Cheng discloses, wherein the means for converting is programmed by the universal plug and play type device or the rendezvous type device (**¶0040-¶0042**).

30. In regards to claim 29 Cheng discloses, bridge device (**Fig 1 #200**) configured for coupling between a universal plug and play type device (**Fig. 1 #120**) and a rendezvous type device (**Fig. 1 #150-180**) for converting communications between the universal plug and play type device and the rendezvous type device into proper formats (**¶0020 line(s) 12-19**), comprising:

- m. a. a universal plug and play type interface circuit configured to couple to a universal plug and play type device operating under a universal plug and play type protocol (**Fig. 2 #210 and ¶0022 line(s) 1-6**);

- n.     b. a rendezvous type interface circuit configured to couple to a rendezvous type device operating under a rendezvous type protocol (**Fig. 2 #250<sub>a-d</sub> and ¶0021**); and
- o.     c. a conversion circuit coupled between the universal plug and play type interface circuit and the rendezvous type interface circuit (**Fig. 1 #200 and Fig. 2**), wherein the conversion circuit converts communications directed from the universal plug and play type device to the rendezvous type device into the rendezvous type protocol, and further wherein the conversion circuit converts communications directed from the rendezvous type device to the universal plug and play type device into the universal plug and play type protocol (**¶0022**).
31.    Cheng do not teach wherein the rendezvous type protocol utilizes Internet Protocol.
32.    In the same field of endeavor Cheshire's teach rendezvous devices (**fig. 1 #102-110**) on a network (**fig. 1 #100**) using the Internet Protocol (**¶0025-0027**).
33.    It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have rendezvous devices in an IP network taught by Cheshire for communicating with UPnP devices through a bridge as shown in Cheng, since the operation of the bridge is in no way dependent upon the type of network that the devices reside on, the combination with an

IP network to achieve the predictable results of being able to communicate from UPnP devices to non-UPnP devices.

34. In regards to claim 32 Cheng discloses, wherein a conversion program used by the conversion circuit is stored within the conversion circuit (**¶0022**).

35. In regards to claim 38 Cheng discloses, a network of devices, operating under a plurality of protocols (**Fig. 1 #100**), the network of devices comprising:

- p. a. one or more universal plug and play type devices operating under a universal plug and play type protocol (**Fig. 1 #100 and ¶0020 line(s) 12-19**);
- q. b. one or more rendezvous type devices operating under a rendezvous type protocol (**Fig. 1 #100 and ¶0020 line(s) 12-19**); and
- r. a converter configured to couple between a universal plug and play type device and a rendezvous type device to convert communications between the universal plug and play type device and the rendezvous type device into proper formats (**Fig. 1 #200 and ¶0020 line(s) 12-19**), comprising:
  - i. a. a universal plug and play type interface circuit configured to couple to a universal plug and play type device operating under a universal plug and play type protocol (**Fig. 2 #210 and ¶0022 line(s) 1-6**);
  - ii. b. a rendezvous type interface circuit configured to couple to a rendezvous type device operating under a rendezvous type protocol (**Fig. 2 #250<sub>a-d</sub> and ¶0021**); and

iii. c. a conversion circuit coupled between the universal plug and play type interface circuit and the rendezvous type interface circuit (**Fig. 1 #200 and Fig. 2**), wherein the conversion circuit converts communications directed from the universal plug and play type device to the rendezvous type device into the rendezvous type protocol, and further wherein the conversion circuit converts communications directed from the rendezvous type device to the universal plug and play type device into the universal plug and play type protocol (**¶0022**).

36. Cheng do not teach wherein the rendezvous type protocol utilizes Internet Protocol.

37. In the same field of endeavor Cheshire's teach rendezvous devices (**fig. 1 #102-110**) on a network (**fig. 1 #100**) using the Internet Protocol (**¶0025-0027**).

38. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have rendezvous devices in an IP network taught by Cheshire for communicating with UPnP devices through a bridge as shown in Cheng, since the operation of the bridge is in no way dependent upon the type of network that the devices reside on, the combination with an IP network to achieve the predictable results of being able to communicate from UPnP devices to non-UPnP devices.

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39. In regards to claim 41 Cheng discloses, wherein the converter is a stand-alone device coupled between the universal plug and play type devices and the rendezvous type devices (**Fig. 1 #200**).

40. Claims 19, 28, 37, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheng (US PGPub 2002/0078161) and Cheshire (US PGPub 2005/0044355) as applied to claims 6, 11, 20, 29, and 38 above, and further in view of Cho (US PGPub 2003/0016682).

41. In regards to claims 19, 28, 37, and 44 neither Cheng nor Cheshire discloses, wherein the rendezvous type interface circuit comprises a rendezvous type proxy which maintains a table of entries, each entry corresponding to a universal plug and play type device.

42. In the same field of endeavor Cho teaches a generic HAVI (Home Audio Video Interoperability) agent that includes a table that has entries corresponding to the UPnP devices (**Fig. 3 #311 and ¶0042 line(s) 13-18**).

43. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cheng's UPNP enabling device for heterogeneous network of slave devices and Cheshire's method and apparatus for accelerating the expiration of resource records in a local cache with Cho's teaching as

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discussed above to allow for the capability of having an updated list of available devices therefore eliminating the step of asking if the device is available.

### ***Response to Arguments***

44. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to La Juania N. Mouzon whose telephone number is 571-270-3045. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00-5:00, 1st Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Glenton B. Burgess/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2153

LNM